National Union at the Capitol yesterday, was a great success. In point of numbers, the gathering was not as large as could have been desired. This no doubt was owing to the postponement of the meeting from time to time.

At precisely 12 o'clock Judge John S. Brien called the Convention to order, and Hon. Edmund Coopers, of Bedford, was on motion of Judge Gaut, called to the chair.

Mr. Cooper thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him in being the states in independent government and in the surface and independent government of the United States so regarding those acts upon the part of the citizens or regarding those acts upon the part of the citizens or regarding those acts upon the part of the citizens of the Southern States, by solemn enactment, declared it to be the duty of the United States to put down the rebellion by force of arms, and camput the southern States, by solemn enactment, declared it to be the duty of the United States to put down the rebellion by force of arms, and camput the southern States, by solemn enactment, declared it to be the duty of the United States to put down the rebellion by force of arms, and camput the sum of the States are the southern States, by solemn enactment, declared it to be the duty of the United States to put down the rebellion by force of arms, and camput the southern States, by solemn enactment, declared it to be the duty of the United States to submit to the lawful authority of the Government.

Upon this issue and upon this line only the fight continue, commenced, and for four years did it continue, Such bloody strife; such loss of life and the southern States, by solemn enactment, declared it to be the duty of the United States to submit to the lawful authority of the Government.

Upon this issue and upon this line only the fight continue, commenced, and for four years did it continue, Such a disastrons civil war was never with the submit of the Southern States has triumphed—the theory of the Southern States and upon this line only the fight continue, and the southern States are part of the Southern States are provided to the clar ing to the postponement of the meeting

BRIEN called the Convention to order, and Hon. EDMUND COOPER, of Bedford, was on

Mr. Cooren thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him in being called to preside over the deliberations of the Convention, and although, the meeting was not large in numbers, he hoped that matter and material would make up for deficiency in attendance.

He then announced the Convention ready for any business that might be brought before it.

On motion of John Lellyff, Eq., the

following gentlemen were appointed Secretaries: T. ATCHESON, A. ROBERTS, IRA P. JONES, and THEO. TRAUCHNEST.

Mr. LELLYETT then moved that a Committee on Resolutions be appointed. The Chair then appointed the following com-

JNO. C. GAUT, Chairman, JOHN H. CATLENDER, of Davidson, PHINEAS T. SCRUGGS, of Madison, B. J. TARVER, of Wilson, WM. LITTLE, of Bedford, JNO. F. THOMAS, of Coffee, HUGH THURMAN, of Lincoln, John, D. Johson, of Marshall,

After the committee had retired, calls were made for Mr. LELLYETT, who came forward and made a few appropriate and pointed remarks, urging a united effort of the Conservative party to bring out every voter at the coming election, for the purpose of showing to the country the true feeling of the people of Tennessee toward the Radical disunion policy. They should keep organized for the election next August, as that was the only hope of Conservatism in Tennessee: The Radicals are fully organized, and at all elections will poll every vote they can command. He spoke in reference to his past political action as a Union man; that he had never been a Radical in my sense of the term. He had been in favor of the Constitotion as it was, and now he was in favor of the Constitution as it is, and was epposed to any amendments to it whatever. On the question as to who should vote, he was oppose to all acts disfranchising any free white citizen, North or South.

The committee having returned, Judge GAUT, the Chairman, rend in a clear and distinct voice, the following preamble and

The portion of the people of Tennessee in-da The portion of the people of controls of the member in Convention at the Capitol of the late, profoundly grateful for the constrol of the the civil war which ravaged the country, and armestly desirous that a true and lusting peace, aving its lasis on the principles of the Constitu-on, shall be re-established, and that the spirit of tion and compromise in which the Gov-t of the United States was formed shall ore, Resolved, That the Declaration of Principle made by the National Union Convention, at Philadelphin, in August last, asserting the supremac, of the Constitution, and insisting equally upon the restrictions imposed therein upon the General

of featly to the amendment abouting wave, and protection to the persons and property of sedmen; in sustaining the public credit, and resirving repudiation of all financial obligation coursed by States for hostile purposes to the secretal Government; in recognition of the zero of those who, by arms, maintained the Govern at: and, in the confidence expressed in the wis itution, and upon the rights and liber

sutly with the salety and henor of

e sentiments of the people, and calculated to use strife and dissension; and that we appeal

tates is unabated, and that we cordially uphold be general policy of his administration, and bees that the principles upon which he proposes estore the Federal Union, are wise, just and

such as those who limit the war has closed permission. If the Radical majority at the North had, and south factority and a condition of the assay who leads to their assistance of their locally and a condition present to their assistance of their locally and a condition present to their assistance of their locally and a condition present to their assistance of their locally and a condition. There could be many more instances adduced as examples for the same allowed to vertex and his confederates out the latter of their locally and a condition. There could be many more instances adduced as examples for the same allowed to vertex and like these as samples for the same allowed the people of the same allowed the propose of the same allowed the propose of the same allowed the propose of the same allowed the same allowed to vote. To this is absented, and the would have used stich literal advantage of the same allowed to vote in the same allowed the propose an amendment, and would have used stich literal advantage of the same allowed the restrict of representation to some important here.

The vote work most one of the same allowed the propose of the same allowed the propo taking the speaker's stand spoke as follows: Ms. PRESIDENT, GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVEN-

the registration of the first properties of the control of the control of the first properties of the control of the first properties of the control of the first properties of the control of the contro

## DAILY UNION AND AMERICAN.

Not only this, he has caused to be passed the most odious franchise laws: prohibiting half, if not three-fourths, of the population from voting. And by any and all the means in his power has shown a total disrogard for the interests of the State. He has, by his writings through his Knoaville Whig and other means, tried to excite the Union mon of the State to shoot down rebels without fear of the law. He is reported to have gone so far as to say, that if a Union man (by which he means a Radical) should kill a rebel and were, for the observed on him. His every act is to sir up strife in the State. His recent course develops him as the encomy of his race. This is the man leading the Radical party in this State, and the man to whom the apparent pleasure in his late pilgrimage. This is the man that the disunionists at the North would join to kill all the people of the South, burn their houses, and divide their lands among the disinterested partiots. I don't know what has got into the Governor; he was regarded, up to a late period.

ident, and seems to lament very much having done so. In this I think he is mistaken; he had

done so. In this I think he is mistaken; he may about as much to do with the making of the Pres-ident as the fly on the wheel had to do with kick-ing up the dust. He was in the convention which nominated LINGOLY and JOHNSON, so was the fly in point of fact, on the wheel that kicked up the

in point of fact, on the wheel that kicked up the dust. But he thinks he made him President, and this act of his, coupled with the accident of his boing made Governor of the State, raised him to such an unexpected elevation, it has made his head dizzy, and hence such a radical change has come over him. Be the cause what it may, that has so transformed him, the evils resulting from his wrongs upon the people, are none the less oppressive; yet they have submitted to all with a patience and forbearance, that none but those who really desire the restoration of the Union and peace would have submitted to.

What Gov. Browntow might think, say or threaten upon the subject, would amount to very little in the State of Tennessee, or elsewhere, if he were as well known as here, and if they were

ittle in the State of Tennessee, or elsewhere, if he were as wall known as here, and if they were his utterances alone, I would not trespass upon your patience by noticing them. But he is tiov-ernor of Tennessee, which fact has, doubtless, given him some prestige at the North. It may be by this name and position he has found access

to the great crowds reported to have been present at his different speakings. Be this as it may, it matters not how he got access to such crowds. The fact to which I invite your attention, is that a great many of those people seemed to agree with him in his blood-turpentine-fire-and-confis-

the innocent blood of our mothers, wives, daughsers and sisters, (for age, sex or infancy, will not
be exempt from his fury,) must be commingled in
this wholesale slaughter.

I should not attach much importance to the
shouts of those invited to this feast of the Governor, and might readily, suppose it to be the result
of an excitement consequent upon pending elections, and that when these were over, with them
would end the desire for blood and carnage. But
it seems plain to my mind that this is part of
the programme of the Radicals of the North.

It does seem so strange that the people of the

It does seem so strange that the people of the North, who were almost a unit to preserve the Union from dissolution and secssion, who offered up their lives as a sacrifice for the salvation of

to cause such scenes to be repeated. Therefore, let us appeal to that Congress, in the name of justice, in the name of the Constitution which our common fathers gave us, in the name of the Union, in the name of common humanity, to consider calmly and act dispassionately upon the great amention of restoration.

All they ask is their just right of equality with the other States in the Union. This I have shown they are entitled to: this they ask, and nothing

Not only this, he has caused to be passed the

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States so declared the act consumated, and thereupon formed themselves into what they regarded as a separate and independent Government, eranimed, etc.

Much the larger number of the United States, together with the Senate and House of Reprosentatives injected that the Union was indiscultible, that no State nor any number of States ended secret from the Union of States without the consent of all, and that such apposed secssion on the part of Southern States, and formation of a supposed severament was null and roid, and that it was treason and rebellion upon the part of the citizens engaged in it that by such attempted secssion, treason and rebellion the status of the States were not changed towards the Union, and that, not withstanding, any act on the part of the citizens, the States were still in the Union. So all the loyal States held, so the President and his Cabinet held, so Congress held; and they were right.

the South? Let us see how this is. To put down the rebellion and reduce the people rebelling to abedismoe to the national authority of the United States—this being done, the war was to be at an end—it was the object proclaimed by the Commander-in-Chief of the army and many of the United States, repeated by the leading journals of the Northern States, and approved by the Union men everywhere. This was made known to the Southern States but it did not cause them to cease lighting. The United States, through their President, then proclaimed that unless the robes did lay down their arms and submit to the laws of the United States by a day mentioned therein—the negroes in said States should be forever free.

This proclaimation was issued by the President, he and all true lovers of the Union hoping it would have the effect of accomplishing the great end enuneinted in the beginning—suppress the rebeilion and thus end the bioody strile. But the South refused to accept the terms this refusal was unfortunate for them and the whole country. Indeed it was a great error, a grievous wrents, and better they have been the great sufferers. The

was unfortunate for them and the whose country. Indeed it was a great error, a grievous wrong, and by that they have been the great sufferers. The war was continued and the same idea was kept up on the part of the United States Government—that upon the suppression of the rebellion the war was to close, finally the rebellion was put down by the force and power of the United States.

war was to close, finally the rebellion was put down by the force and power of the United States. Up to this time, it was never intimated by any one to my knowledge, that by the rebellion the States had been placed out of the Union; on the centrary, it had been insisted on by the President of the United States, by Congress, by politicians, by the judge of courts, by the men of reputation at the North, and by a very large and respectable number of the people of the South—that a State could not, by any act of its citizens, withdraw from the Union.

When the rebellion was suppressed and the anthority and laws of the States established, being in the United States, and were then and there a part of the body politic, entitled to all the political rights of the United States, and amenable to the Government for any and all violations of its criminal laws, by which sions; the only worder in that all the States are not to-day enjoying all their former political rights in the Union, and peace and harmony established in the lond. When the armies of the rebellion were overcome, broken up and had currendered to the authorities of the

the graies of the rebellion were overcome, broken up and had surrendered to the authorities of the United States, they were immediately entitled to the promise of the tloveroment, that the war should cease. But instead of the unconditional fulfillment of the promise, it was required by the Government that the revolting States, before they should be fully restored, should ratify an amendment to the Constitution, proposed by Congress, abolishing forever, slavery in the States. This amendment (although it took from the people.

where I have ever stood. I know the people of the South; and while I know that they were in error at the commencement of this struggle. I am bound to say, it was only an error, however ter-rible to themselves and the United States, yet they thought they were right; this believing, they

they thought they were right this believing, the acted, not stealthily, but openly, they threw they can was to the breeze, bid defiance to the Unite States, and marshalled their armies for the conflict. Under this belief they fought, and bazarde and sacrificed their lives and property. Wha higher evidence could they give of the sincerity of their belief in the right of their cause? When

ought to destroy, is there are notices and any knowlessige of the Southern character, but did not and and would not put full faith in heir professions of fidelity?

This was done, and there seemed to be nothing a the way of a perfect union of all the States. They themselves elected mombers of Congress, they themselves elected mombers of Congress, the presented themselves with certificates of election, duly authenticated, and demanded admission to the Schate and House of Representatives, needed of admirting them, or of referring their estimates of elections, a ascertain whether they had been duly elections, a ascertain whether they had been duly elections, congress constituted and appointed a committee

United States: nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, etc., without due process of law, etc."

When this amondment shall have been ratified by three-fourths of all the States of the Union, it becomes the supreme law of the land. Any provision of the bresent Constitution incompatible with this article, is of no binding force until it is repealed, and any provision, in any State Constitution, in conflict with it, is null and void, it will be remembered that, in our present State Constitution, the status of the antive born white citizen of the United States is the mane as proposed by the amendment. The status of citizens of foreign birth is also well defined. This amondment does not change their relation in any manner. Hence, it was the object and intent of Congress to change alone the status of the colored man. Why Congress included others, can only be necounted for upon the grounds that the friends of the measure had not the manimess to piace the naked question before the people. It is simply the negro they would provide for. Under the old clap-trap song, that "all men are equal before the law," they hope to cover up the social equality included in this first resolution. Or why did they not provide for the negro alone? What rights and privileges has the negro under this resolution? The answer is plain: All that are youch safed to the most favored native born white man, not only in the protection of life, liberty, and property, but he is permitted to bold any office, from that of President of the United States down to the lowest office in the Government—National or State.

He may be Judge or Chief Justice of the Sa-

office, from that of President of the Covernment—
National or State.

He may be Judge or Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States er any State in the Union; be may hold any office, either civil or military; practice law in any court; sit as jurors upon the trial of any white man; yete in any and all elections, subject only to such conditions as white native-born citizens. Not only this, but he shall be held by the law to have the same special rights as the white man—shall be permitted to marry the white woman, sit at the same tables at hotels, sit in the same boxes at places of amusements, or occupy seats in public conveyances of all kinds, and to have, in a word, all the rights of white men. When this amendment is ratified his status is fixed beyond the power and control of any State. Under the law of this State, and of many of the States in the Union, the negro cannot vote, not intermarry with white persons, ner is his social position so fixed as to permit him equal privileges in public places, etc. These laws are upon our statute books, and to day are enforced in the State. If the amendment is ratified these laws are abrogated. You are prohibited from enfoteing them. Nor can you, in all time to come, pass any law that will abridge the rights of the negro.

Thus it is seen that the Radical disunion majori-

pass any law that will abridge the rights of the negro.

Thus it is seen that the Radical disunion majority in Congress, have, so far as they could effect the same, placed this degraded race of beings on an equal footing with the native born white man. Not only have they done this, but more. According to the riess of their leader, Thappeus Syrwans, the African race of the United States being the superior of the intelligent foreign population, they have by this amendment made the read to the Presidency accessible to the negro, while the foreigner, whatever his position, honor or qualifications, however devoted to our form of government he may be, although he may have shown his devotion by hazarding his life in our army and navy, he may, by his gallantry, have saved our armies from destruction or our nation from dishenor—he may have done this, and more still, yet he can never he President, of the United States. In the making of this office all he can do is to rote, if he has been maturalized. True, this privilege has been somewhat enlarged by this amendment. Heretofere he has been allowed to vote only for white men, by it he can now vote for

grocs. Does any man, or any body of men pretending

th. And by this means they expect, and in-d to control these States. This is more com-tely shown by the 5th section, which provides,

Take all these sections making this article in their legal vense and meaning, they enfranchise the negro in as full and complete a manner as the white man now is; and this independent of any State legislation upon the subject. They also give him all the social rights and immunities in spite of the States. For the amendment gives Congress the power to pass all needful laws for this purpose. Ratify this amendment and it is a death-knell to our Republican form of Government.

measure which he shall deem unconstitutional, for his veto will be overruled by a two-thirds vote. The judiciary can do nothing to prevent it, for it is their duty only to construct the written law. I repeat the question, can any Southern man or Southern State vote for this amendment, and retain his or her self-respect? I answer, it cannot be done. Can any Northern State ratify the amendment, who loves, in sincerily and truth, the flovernment their fathers gave them, and under which they have lived so happily and properquisity, for the mere purpose of party aggran-

ady taken this step, and I fear other

will follow.

Let me ask, what great good would the United States derive from the ratification of this amendment? Would it bring peace, quiet, harmony, to the people of the United States? Would it increase our power as a nation? Would it strengthen our bond of Union?

Would it magnify our fame abroad? Would it give us a higher place in the good opinion of the civilized nations of the earth? Is its accomplishment sought to give us security at home? It can not be for either of these things. Then is it to gratify a feeling of revenge? If this be it, then it

significant the control of the blooms, which was a significant, in which she lest many thousands of her stricens, had much suffering among her people, and wast sums of money were expended. She had as much cause for irritation as have the United States; yet, when peace was restored, no emblem of the bloody strife was permitted to be retained to be retained.

aws, and subjecting his enemies to prescription and degrading conditions and limitations, he was

and degrading conditions and imitations, he was kind and forgiving to them.

In the bloody civil war of France. in the reign of Hanny IV, which filled the land with wailing and deep mourning, when the blood of the French flowed like water, one of the most sanguinary and bitter strifes of almost any age, what was the course of the King, when he gave the final battle of Ivy when he put downther rebellion?

de proclaimed a general amnesty to all, and opened wide the prison doers and pardoned all, and it must be remembered that this was not only a war for the grown of France, but also for

of Havay VII, when the rebellion had been put down, instead of retaking his vengeance apon his enemies; instead of irritating and pusishing them as he could of done, he regarded flowe conquered, as well as his subjects, as his friends, and so dield and treated them over more. He even married the daughter of his enemy, and thereby united the families of York and Lancaster.

One more, and a recent example in the late struggle between Prussia and Austria. Prussia was compusers of Austria, and with her the Germanic States that athered to her fortunes. These States Prussia determined to annex to herself. The question at once arose as to how these an-

that you been, I should have gone to Washington to hear you depose, as you have done one or two things, certain—either disclose enough to hang several of your Abellition associates, or swore a batch of lies, most probably the latter.

I will make up for my delay, by the length and sweetness of this epistle. So let me ask you to carefully read what I write you, that you may see yourself as others.

carefully read what I write you, that you may see yourself as others see you—an unwashed, unmiting gated, unregenerate and God-forsaken Abolitionist, who, if you will dare show yourself South, and repeat your wholesale abuse of slave-holders, and your vile reflections upon the virtue of Southern Iddies, shall be treated to a coat of TAR AND COTTON, and rode upon a rail by free negroes and Northern prostitutes, such as are skulking about in our large towns and cities!

Sir, you are a Congregational minister, and I see from newspaper notices that you have been descertaing the Sabbath by attempting to preach the Gospel of Christ; and when you have performed the damning deed of haranguing a congregation of Kanaks and roots, for two hours, upon

defenceless white women, and see them gloat o murder and rapine. He would gather little child

ren to His bosom, saying, "Of such is the kingdon of heaven;" while you propose to have them in discriminately butchered, for the alleged offence

Christian, while you propose to consign innecent white girls of your own race to the brutal em-brace of a set of infuriated Africans. He taugh His followers to render to Casaa the things that

His followers to render to Usant the Lang slaves, are Casan's, while you boast of stealing slaves, recognized by the Bible and the American Constitution as property. I, therefore, cannot address you as a minister of the Christian religion, or a follower of the meek and lowly Lamb of Gos; but as a heartless, unfeeling, unprincipled knars,

possessing the power to make fools, knaves I fanatice of others. In the house of Gon, or day, you boast of having raised money to in-insurrection in Kansas, and when the dawn-

amous conduct no reason can justify, no hones

ase it will be atter ruin to the Nort

this Confederacy. England and France rice, tobacce and cotton, but they do the manufactures of New England. An between England and these Southern tates will break the existing tariff system, dis-riminating in favor of New England manufacto-

rimmating in layer of New England manufactories, as a rope of sand, and scatter all your hopes to the winds, and coming at once in collision with your ancient competitor, and her low wages, without that protection which has built up all your cities and towns, you must be destroyed. Whenever such an alliance shall be formed, and our cotton and other products are landed at either the product of layer, and purphased scan at high everyon or flayer, and purphased scan at high

the wall!

I, sir, could favor on alliance with France as a means of more effectually punishing and starving out the Abolitionists of the North. The far-seeing monarch of the French would unite with us on our own tense, as it would afford him an opportunity to wruch the commerce and manufactures of old England, and make her feel that she is de-

for villatinous treatment of his illustrious uncle, Napoleon Bonapartz. Dissolve this Union, you infamous villains, and we shall make this proposition at once to Louis Napoleon, a most sagacious monarch, and he would quarter at New Orleans 200,000 Frenchmen, and at Chesspoake 200,000 more: we would then command the Mississippi Valley, why the Northwestern States into OUR SOUTHERN CONFEDERCY, and we would then turn upon the New England States, and cause the hurricane of civil war to rage and sweep from Mason and Dixon's line to the cod fisheries

Maine, until we would extinguish the last Aboon footbold on the continent of America! Face face, knife to knife, steel to steel, and pike to

Sir, if the fanatical, wicked, and infernal course

sned by you and your unprincipled associates ontinued, THE RESULT WILL BE as I have

serving freedom-shrickers into holding of tion meetings and making these against their

Union meetings and making these against their wills, curse all agitators of the slavery question, and resolve that John Brown and his murderous associates got only justice when hang at Charlestown! Carry on your war, if you choose death rather than life, and we will stain every examp in the Southwith yours and our own blood, and with the vengennee of an infuriated foe, we will be upon you in the North, at the hour of midnight, and as long as a lucifer match can be found, we will burn up your substance.

Now Mr. Pevyer may I ask you and your fair

SMITH, whose tool you have been for years, and upon whose money you have lived and fed your wife and children—ask thom all if you had not better change your programme. If the response is not satisfactory, call a prayer meeting, and have Wannell. Phillips, Bakener, Chexvez, and all the long-freed hypocrites who insult Gon and mock religion by calling upon him for mercy—pray old John Bnown and his confederates out of hell, where the whole batch of you are going with lightning special.

States, in the lower House of the Prussian Parliament. This bill provided, among other things, for the immediate annexation of the States, and for the immediate annexation of the States, and for the election of one Representative for every one hundred thousand of population, by universal suffinge. It also prohibited the election of persons of Prussian birth. It was further provided that the subjugated people shall be admitted to all the rights and privilexes of the people of the Prussia. Theresult of this liberal policy upon the part of Prussia are known to the people of the United States.

The war commenced and concluded in the most

ver felt any concern for the African race.

othen can approve.

Boes any man, or any body of men pretending to have ordinary sense, suppose the people of the South will adopt such an amendment? The Congress that passed it had no idea that it would be done, and it was only intended to goad and irritate the people of the South to say or do something, in order that a charge of disloyalty might be produced, and thus afford a pretence for keeping out the Southern Representatives, and retain themselves in power until they can destroy our present form of Government.

The 3d section provides that no person shall be a Sonater or Representative in Congress, or ofector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, either civil or military, under the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or Judicial officer of any State a support the Constitution of the United States, who shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof, etc. And this amendment the propile of the South are called upon to ratify.

The disunton Radical majority having provided for the enfranchisement of a large voting population, but fearing that this might not be sufficent to control the politics of the Souther States have by this third section disfranchised one-half, or a very large portion of the white population of the South. And by this means they expect, and in-

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1866. regarded at a mistaken policy, but for other important disclosures.

The Hon Heart Starsmur, who was known to be a man of first rate ability, so a lawyr ofundation of the state of the sta

regarded as a mistaken policy, but for other important disclosures.

The Hoa, Hukur Starmur, who was known to be a man of first rate ability, as a lawyer of missed to surrender the members in ebedience to the aman of first rate ability, as a lawyer of missed reputation, professionally, morally and socially, of ripe age, and in all things preeminently qualified for one of the Sulges of the Superior Court, was nominated by the President to lift the vecancy occasioned by the death of the limited Judge of these Radicals, and cortainty of being unable to mould him to their wishes, they rejected his nomination. Then to cover up this wanton partians trick, they determined there should be no more appointments until the present number of Ju 1988 were (from any same) reduced below six. I could multiply instances in support of this position until my time would be examed the service of the Radicals at the North. I would I could in truth say that these things found no fivor in the Southern States, and especially in this. But it is my duty to notice a party here who are now more intolerant than the Radicals. At the head of the sarty in this State is your Goveroor, with some

NO. 310.

BOLIVAR H. COOKE.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

READY MADE CLOTHING

FURNISHING GOODS.

example.

If it shall be seen that we are manufacturing

and a scale commensurate with our national resources, the tide of immigration would be wonderful. There will be no difficulty upon this point. Those that are with us have learned that we are not savages; that the charges brought against us by disorganizing slanderers, of illtreatment of northern men are not true; and that we regard every one who genus here with empirique to labor

northern men are not true; and that we regard every one who comes here with capital or to labor for a living as our friend and equal. We have a class, however, that we would part with, without shedding many tears of sorrow, such as seek to stir up strife and excite the Radicals at the North

stir up strife and excite the Radicals at the North unjustly against us; and who are seeking to com-plete fortunes which they had commenced to de-frand the Government out of, under the name of patriotism; but who failed in the accomplishment on account of (to their minds) the abrupt termina-tion of the war. But we are thankful this is not a considerable portion of the accessions to our pop-ulation.

ulation.
But you say, this is all right, how about the monsy? for without this progress must be slow, if we succeed at all?
In the first place we have men in the South who have means sufficient to start the enterprise, if not to the extent of our natural resources, yet to such as to pay handsomely upon the investment, which would develop the fact that it would have the fact that the fact tha

ment, which would develop the fact that it would pay. This would induce other capital and labor. Again, all the people of the North are not Radicals, nor have the Radicals all the money. There are millions of good men and women at the North who are law-abiding constitutional. Union-lowing people, seeing us thus oppressed, and being satisfied that goods could be manufactured in the South, as well, if not better and cheaper than could be done at the North, they might furnish the accessary capital to start this great interprise. If they do so, and we can start five millions spindles, these will consume one willion bales cotton about as many as weishall raise this year, and perhaps average yearly, for the next ten years.

serings average yearly, for the next year, and serings average yearly, for the next years, so we shall use most of the cotton raised in the inited States, and by this means save a very on-zous tax on the raw material.

But suppose we cannot raise the necessary capital in this way. Then we will seek friends abroad, and allows all our cotton goods for more year.

tal in this way. Then we will seek friends abroad, and pledge all our cotton goods for money. And if this should fail, then we will spin all we can ourselves, or a sufficiency for our purposes, and ship what little we have, over home consumption, directly to Europe.

Fellow-cicizens, I have not the shadow of a doubt that if we attempt to establish manufactories we shall succeed, not only in cotton goods, but in goods of all kinds.

Slavery being now out of the way, and our

"Our lot in life is cast with them Its good and ills to share."

The resolution were then unanimously

Judge GAUNT moved that the Convention

djourn to meet to night at the Courthouse,

re truly loyal in the South.

at 7 o'clock. Carried.

70

COWAN, BRADSHAW

Exclusive Wholesale Dealers in WHITE GOODS, DRESS GOODS,

NOTIONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, ETC. NO. 63 NORTHEAST CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE,

NASHVILLE. TENNESSEE.

NOTICE.

HAVING CONCLUDED TO RETIRE FROMPTHE BUSINESS OF STORING COTTON, WE HAVE THIS DAY SOLD OUT TO ALLEN & HILL MCALISTER. store consigned to us by our friends, will still have our closes J. A. MCALISTER & CO. Naahville, Sept. 7, 1866. A CARD.

IN RETIRING FROM THE COTTON FACTORAGE AND COMMISSION BUSINESS. WE take great pleasure in recommending our successors, Messeys. ALLEY & HILL MCALISTER, to the patronage of our numerous friends, as every way worthy of their confidence and support.

Nash-tile, Sept. 7, 1868.

J. A. McALISTER & CO.

most adjourn franchine laws; probabiliting halfaffined most actual discognation the interests of the State, He has, by his writings through his Knoxville White and the means; in the state to be used the Union most of the State in the other means, tried to excite the Union most of the State in the other without fear of the law. He is reported to have gones so far as to state to shoot down rebels without fear of the law. He is reported to have gones so far as to state to shoot down rebels without fear of the law. He is reported to have gones so far as to state to shoot down rebels without fear of the state in the other with the sound that it is a linion man (by which he means a ladical) should kill a problem or pront, would put a state gone has been dead to be a state of the state. It will not have done in the state, it is no store dependent appeared he had been dead to be stated to

E. CARVER COTTON GINS So long and favorably known throughout the

If we shall be overrun by the power of num-bers, and driven from the Union, and shall be set upon by the bloodhounds of war, and Brown-tow's plan of extermination shall be carried out, the same graves will contain us all, and all who COTTON GROWING STATES.

SALES HAVE FAR EXCEEDED THOSE OF ANY OTHER MAKE. its superiority in operation and in quality of lint produced, is acknowledged by the most influential form Planters. Merchants and Manufacturers.

All rizes from 18 to 100 saws each, constautly on hand or furnished from the Manufactory. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

ALLEN & HILL M'ALISTER

FRENCH & BRENNAN

DEAL RS IN

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, TOOLS

MACHINERY, CASTINGS, &C.

NO. 3 BROAD STREET.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

Agents for the Buffalo Scale Company, have just opened at

the above Address, and offer the following at reduced

Prices, viz:

250,000 lbs Cut Nails, assorted;

100,000 lbs Pressed Nuts, assorted

75,000 Wrot Washers, assorted;

100,000 the Holler and Tank Iron

100,000 lbs Bar Iron:

10,000 Wagon Cleviser;

5,000 Trace Chains:

200 Box Vises:

100 Smiths' Anvils

50 Heating Stoves:

250,000 Tire Bolts

10,000 Pairs Strap Hinges, assorted;

2,000 Steele Drills Jumpers, etc.,

STATEMENT

of the Condition of The Railway

O THE HONORABLE COMPTROLLER OF THE STATE

The undersigned, President and Secretary

The Kailway Passengers' Assurance Company, is compliance with the laws of the State of Tennes ee, make the following statement:

1. The name of the Company is, THE RAILWAY PASSESURES ASSURENCE COMPANY, and is located in Hariford Connections. 2. The amount of Capital Stock is Three Hun-lred and Four Thousand and Eight Hundred

3. The amount of Capital Stock paid up is Two undred and Fifty-two Thousand and Eight

4. The assets of the Company, are

ginia State Bonds

engers' Assurance Company.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 31, 1866.

with him in' his blood-turpentine-fire-and-confis-cation programme, and shouted ascent, aye, ap-proved of his wicked denunciations of destruc-tion against the people of the South. It is from this agreement of the North and Northwest with this iniquitous plan, that we may apprehend dan-ger to the stability of the Union. Is any man so blind as not to see that if such a course should be adopted upon the part of any considerable por-tion of the Unitted States, that our system of Government would be violated, the Constitution annulled, and the whole country thrown into a state of anarchy—and the consequence be that the land would be covered with the dead bodies, and flow with the blood of millions of our fathers, sons and brothers, aye, and according to the

NO. 30 DEADERICK STREET ons and brothers, aye, and according to the hastened declarations of our shristian Governor

BETWEEN SUMMER AND CHERRY

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD MOST RE specifully call the attention of the citizens of shville and public generally, to his fine stock of

up their lives as a sacrifice for the salvation of their country, could so seen forget their love for that country, and would themselves turn upon and destroy it. I cannot believe it. It is not the real people who would do this, it is only those whom I have mentioned before, ambitious and reckless politicians, who have not suffered any of the privations of the war.

Believing thus, I address a few words to those who do not desire to see the bloody scene, just passed, re-enacted with ten-fold greater disaster. I trust that when Congress meets in December next—the members having been home, having mingled with their people, and found so many women and children clad in the habiliments of mourning on account of the loss of husbands, fathers, brothers and sons, and the grey heads of fathers and mothers bowed down in sorrow; having seen so much of the youth and pride of the land maimed in their country service—they will hesitate before they will do anything calculated to cause such scenes to be repeated. Therefore,

Horses.

and Carriages.

Whish can be furnished at any hours day or night, The Buggies and Carriages are of

The Most Modern Style.

And my Horses cannot be excelled in speed and style by any in the city. Give "UP AND UP" a call, and I warrant to give satisfaction. I would also call the particular attention of the PACILITIES FOR BOARDING HORSES

Having secured the services of the best Hostlers a the country, and my Stable being thoroughly entilated, I feel confident of giving GENERAL SATISFACTION

To all who may favor me with their patronage. Having set apart a portion of this Mammoth

ACCOMMODATION OF TRANSIENT

CENTOMERS. most respectfully solicit a share of their pa Thankful for the past favors, I most respectfully

J. F. PENTECOST,

NEW FIRM.

Gilbert, Parkes & Co.,

Wholesale Grocers,

COTTON FACTORS,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Hartford City Ronds.

Springfield, Illinois, 10 per cent Bonds. 12,000
Morchato Exchange Bank Stock, N. York. 11,100
Morchato Exchange Bank Stock, N. Y

P. S.-CASH PAID FOR OLD IRON, COPPER, BRASS, LEAD, Etc., Etc.

One 15 Horse Power Stationary Steam

One Matteway Iron Planer, planes 7

Steele and Composition Bells

Railroad Track Scales,

Engine, complete:

feet 30x24 inches); 10 McGowan's Pumps, and connections;

Three Steam Boilers;

50 Large Stop Valver;

25 Hydrants;

100 T's and Crosses:

METCALFE BROS & CO. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

COTTON YARNS, SHEETINGS

OILS, ETC.,

Broad Street,

NASHVILLE.

THE NASHVILLE DATE UNION AND AMERICAN. Office, Unnix and Assuricas liber, corne Church and Cherry stea opposite the Post. Office LOCAL PROPERTY OF A SEC. Proportionate rates for aborter periods.

Subscriptions invariably in advance. RAILROADS.

Edgefield and Kentucky RAILWAY.

THROUGH TO MEMPHIS IN

Fourteen Hours.

QUICKEST TIME FOR

70 PUBLIC SQUARE, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE. Clarksville, Paris, Humboldt, Memphis, New Orleans, AND ALL POINTS SOUTH.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, the 18th day of August, this Road will run TWO DAILY TRAINS through from Nashvilla to Memphis Junction, connecting there with Memphis and Louisville Railroad line, and all points South and North.

Leaves Nashville.

10:00 P. M. Arrives at Memphis Junetion-4:35 P. W Arrives at Memphis Junction 1:10 a. M. This Schedule

Possessor advantages over all other Routes in many respects. It is much SHORTER, and the lime made much the QUICKEST EVER MADE from Nathville to Memphis. BOYD M. CHEATHAM, Gen'l Sup't, R. and Ky, B. R.

TENNESSEE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

OFFICE TEXNESSEE AND PACIFIC R. R. COMPANY, NASHVILLE, August 25, 1888, 25 Union street.

DROPOSALS WILL BE RECRIVED FOR the formula of the instruments. PROPOSALS WILL BE RECRIVED FOR A Preliminary Survey, with instruments of that portion of the road which is between the cities of Nashville and knowlile, Tennesses.

The road must be surveyed on two lines and the report must embrace all necessary information in regard to the character of the country, its resources, the distances intervening grades and obstructions, the cost of construction and be accompanied by plans and profile views of the sowers routes.

The Kognesers must state the sum for which the work will be constructed and all proposals must be filed at the office by the first of October.

J. D. B. Dubow, President, John Kirkwan, Chim's Ex. Comp.

Nashville and Chattanooga RAILWAY

CHANGE OF TIME.

PICE OF GENERAL SUPERINVENDENT, N. & C. AND N. & N. W. BAHLWAY, Nashville, Tenn., August 14, 1896. ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, ALGERT 15TH, 1866, and until farther notice. Pas-senger trains will run as follows: Nashville and Chattanooga Line.

Leave Nashville for Chattanooga and all points South, at 7:40 a. m. and 4:00 r. m. Arrive at Chatta nooga at 5:55 r. m. and 2:00 a. m. next day. Re turning leave Chattanooga at 4:15 a. w. and 9:39 r. w. Arrive at Nusleville at 1:45 p. w. and 5:4 All trains connect at Wartzage for Shelbyville FARE TO NEW OBLEAS ...

Close connections made at Stevenson and Chat-anouga for all cities East and South, Sleeping cars on all Night Passenger trains. Nashville and Northwestern Line. Expass Passenges—Leaves Nashville for Johnsonville, and all points West and Northwest, at 2:10 r. m. Leaves Kingston Springs at 3:30, r. m. Arrive at Johnsonville 6:30 r. m. Heturning leave Johnsonville at 7:10 s. m. Arrive at Kings-ton 10:10, r. m. Arrive at Nashville at 11:40 r. m.

120, a. w. Leave Ringston Springs 6216, a. w. Arrive at Nashville at 8:05 a. w. Trains on the N. & N. W. R. R. connect at Johnsonville, with the Cairo and Johnsonville Packets without fail.

## Berths and Mesla FREE on Steamers con-necting with N. and N. W. Halfroad.

Procure tickets at H C. Jackson's opposite St Toud Hotel, or at the Chattanooga Depot. W. P. INNES, Gen'l Sup't, N. & C. and N. W. B. B. mar7-tf.

TRANSFER COMPANY

OFFICE-NORTH EAST CORNER OF SUMBER AND SPRING STREETS.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE TICKETS OVER THE

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE, NASHVILLE AND DECATUR, EDGEFIELD AND MENTUCKY

AND NASHVILLE & NORTHWESTERN RAILROADS. A RRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE the which we are consider to give Turough Checks for Bugunge at Hotels and Private Houses, to persons purchasing Tickets at our

office.

Persons living in Edgefield will be taken to or from any of the trains entering at Nashville by leaving calls at our office, or applying to our account found upon all trains arriving at this city.

Omnibuses will attend Exemptone, Picnice, ales, etc., etc., on liberal terms. NAM. J. LITTLE,

PIANOS!

C. D. BENSON'S PIANO AND MUSIC HOUSE UNION STREET, No. 34

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, Music Publisher AND DEALER IN PIANOS, MELODEONS, CHURCH AND PARLOR ORGANS, All kinds of Musical Merchandise.

PIANOS TUNED! And all kinds of Musical Instruments Repaired. Al Music Books bound on short notice." #\$ DARTIES IN THE COUNTRY WISHING PARTIES IN THE COUNTRY WISHING I anything in the music line, can send their orders to me, stating the article they want and I will make the selection for them; which, of it does not suit, can be exchanged. The cash must accompany each and every order. A Rhorai discount will be made to schools and teachers. Be substicted a BENSON REFORMED AND A PIANO.

Pianos and Melodeons to Rent I have on hand a large stock of School Books and Stationery, which I will sell at New York prices, so as to make room, for my large stock of

musical goods that are to arrive some, jyl2-lm C. D. BRNSON. UP RIVER

CUMBERLAND COAL. OFFICE, 34 SOUTH COLLEGE ST., 43 Next door to No. 2 Fireman's Hall, "an

THIS IS THE CLEANEST BURNING, MOST I commonical in the market, being the well known Peacock Coast. Families wishing to lay in their winter Coal will be supplied at LOW RATES. G. R. SAMPSON & CO. A. STEWART. G. H. HOLDEN.

FARMERS Of Middle Tenessee, WE WANT 50,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT, and will pay you the HIGHEST market CASH price.

Be survened call on us.

MASHENGALE & SNYDER.

No. 3 South Market street.

No. 3 South Market street.

Days of the work of Miles and